

CLOUDS MAKE FACE AT MOON

Which Is Just as Clear as Any Explanation Offered as to Those Dark Streaks.

Two ink streaks panning directly behind and far in front of the moon last night disconcerted crowds of people on Broad Street, and, especially among the superstitious, there was much alarm. Dr. William H. Taylor, a local scientist of some note and fame, thought that the streaks augured a blessing. Others wondered if the ink streaks did not, instead, augur a malediction.

The black streaks, dark as the night of Erebus—dark even against the blackness of the sky—were very apparent, and their long, streamer-like form, stretching away from the moon, appeared to modern-day people as did the understood phenomena of the skies to-day. In ancient times, who saw in every eclipse, in every comet and in every shooting star some sign of the good or bad will of an omnipresent deity. But the streaks seen last night, though of peculiar formation and of marked coloring, were probably caused only by an unusual reflection of the moon's rays on surrounding strata of clouds. During the whole heavenly performance the moon was surrounded by a bright, illuminating halo.

Gulley—Lambert.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Stanton, Va., November 10.—Miss Rose E. Lambert, daughter of C. W. Gulley.

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Burk tailored business and semi-dress suits, which an advance of \$5.00 above the price charged here will not equal at the average store. Strictly pure wool fabrics in Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots in the newest of patterns—an excellent Navy Blue Serges.

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Burk tailored high-class Suits of elegant quality imported fabrics in immense variety. Plenty of the new, nobby brown effects, English Blue Serges, black unfinished Worsteds and neat effect mixtures. Compare them with the made-to-measure kind of double their cost—as good in every particular.

Burk Tailored Best and Finest Suits,

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Lambert, was married last night at the home of her father, in this city, to Charles H. Gulley, of Gordonsville, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Walter O. Hurlburt, of Trinity Episcopal Church. The maid of honor was the sister of the bride, Miss Kate Lambert. The best man was Douglas Page, of Richmond.

Among the out of town guests were Miss Rosina Pollock, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. R. Gulley, of Washington; Mrs. Pierce Thomas, Jr., of Culpeper; J. N. Crawford, of Richmond; and Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Brown, of Culpeper.

COURTS TO SETTLE COLLEGE QUESTION

(Continued From First Page.)

The election of a committee of seven from this conference, for action in event the Randolph-Macon board fails to meet, or to appoint its committee, the conference committee then to apply to the courts by itself for the proposed charter changes; that in event the college fails to co-operate in securing such charter changes, the conference assessment for support of the college be held back until the next conference; and in the event that the college refuses to co-operate and the courts refuse to enforce the conference assessment, the committee is to report on the desirability of establishing separate institutions under church control.

Would Delay a Year.

When the Cannon resolution was called on yesterday morning, Rev. E. H. Rowe, of Buena Vista, offered a substitute proposing a delay of the whole matter for a year. Mr. Rowe thought it unwise to force the issue at this time. The college was now in the hands of a committee of trustees, as well as any members of the conference, he said, and he saw no reason for precipitating a fight. He thought the conference should go to any extremity, save loss of honor, rather than go into court, as such action would be generally misunderstood, and predicted that if the conference went to court it would lose its case. He added that from a worldly point of view the best thing that could happen to the college would be to sever all relations with Methodism. Dr. Cannon replied briefly, arguing that for the good of the church there should be a speedy settlement. He claimed that the board had paid no attention to former action by the conference, and had made no reply to former resolutions asking a voice in the management of the college's affairs.

Embarrassing the Work.
He thought that three years was long enough to go on in undecided fashion, and asserted that preachers were embarrassed in presenting the cause of the educational assessment under present conditions. Dr. Cannon closed his remarks with the assertion that he had done more for Randolph-Macon than any other man. A voice from the house called out, "How about Dr. Smith?" to which Dr. Cannon replied that he had not had Dr. Smith's opportunity or ability to do more.

Rev. W. W. W. opposed the Rowe resolution, asserting that the board of the institution, of which he is a member, had no purpose whatever to delay the final action of the conference, or of the courts, in settling the college's affairs. He said that the college's action other than as at present, that they should not propagate Methodism, and should not be alienated from the conference.

Rev. B. F. Lipscomb, D. D., also a member of the college board, said that it was erroneous to state that the board had done nothing—that it had prepared what had been intended as a compromise in full and final settlement, and that the conference had failed to accept the settlement and put the plan into effect. The vacancies on the board, he asserted, had been left open pending a settlement of the manner of selecting trustees. Dr. Cannon wanted to know whether any specific action had been taken on the proposition for a charter change, saying he had heard that it had never been read or discussed. Dr. Lipscomb replied that it was read, but that a majority of the board believed that there could be no material charter amendment.

Mr. Branch Defends Board.
John P. Branch, senior member of the college board, spoke for the Rowe substitute, going into a discussion of the whole matter. In characterizing the action taken on the proposition for a charter change, saying he had been a member of the General Church sixty-six years, and that his father and himself together had been trustees of the college for sixty-five years.

"In any controversy," he said, "I am on the side of the church all the time, until I die, I hope. So much for that. Now what's the status of this question? I have voted to give this conference entire control, not because I felt it best for the college, but because I felt it best for the church. I believe the college will be injured by such a course. Three years ago you asked confirmation, election or nomination of trustees. Last year you wanted a charter amendment. Now you want to go into the courts. What have we trustees done that you threaten us with a law suit? What have we done? Last June, a year ago, we said we would give you confirmation, and withdrew from the Carnegie Foundation, preventing the faithful teachers of the college from receiving their salaries. We have not served faithfully their time. To be at peace we annulled that contract and said to our professors that they should have it no more. What has the college done to lose your confidence? If you preachers sent your trustees, you had better depart and go to a better country."

Says It Is Want of Confidence.
"At the last General Conference, instead of an all-Methodist board, you said you wanted three-fourths to be Methodists. The other fourth might be heathen Chinese. The funniest thing I ever heard of is a vote wanting to amend the charter. You can't do it. By a vote of twenty-five to five we refused to take water and withdrew our compromise proposition. In five or six years you have a majority of the board by confirmation. But you want to do it now. It is a want of confidence. The men of that board stand just as high in the community and in

the Methodist Church, and their word and bond are just as good as yours. You can't give a reason for asking more and more. What is a law suit going to do? Do you think the trustees are going to sell the college, and turn it over to the Dutch? You went to General Conference and tried to tie our hands so that no Methodist church could give money to a school unless under Methodist control.

"Suppose the Baptist college should burn to-night, wouldn't we take a collection for it? The General Conference had too much sense, and laid it on the table. We will not change our minds under threats of loss of money or a law suit."

No Influence With Cannon.
"What have we done? Have we stolen any money, or sold your college? There isn't any one of you who thinks there will be a law suit, and that paper ought never to have been brought here. I asked this brother (Dr. Cannon) two weeks ago to let this lay over, but I have no influence with him, that is, no influence save when I agree with his opinion. Do you want to be made the laughing-stock of other denominations and of the irreligious, and have it said that Methodists can't live in harmony? Why talk about a suit between people who want to do right?"

Addressing his later remarks to Dr. Cannon, rather than to the bishop and house, Mr. Branch concluded: "You said at the last conference that you would not ask for nomination or confirmation, but asked that we agree to elect three-fourths of the board Methodists. I did not hear one word about a charter change until months afterwards. I told you then you seemed to have gotten religion. You have lost confidence in the board. Now I want you to tell me, you have lost confidence, and to tell the truth, if you can."

Cannon Replies to Branch.
Dr. Cannon started to explain that there had been an agreement in writing at the last meeting to withdraw his fight if the State would permit a change in the charter. Mr. Branch said that that part about the charter change must have been read before he got there, and that it was not discussed in conference. Vanderbilt University, he asserted, was not a parallel case.

"You hold that the trustees must do anything this conference asks, right or wrong," said Mr. Branch. "Our lawyers tell us we can't amend the charter in any material manner."

Rev. Asbury Christian spoke at some length on the situation at Brown University, a Baptist school at Providence, R. I. He favored striking out the clauses about withholding the assessment and looking toward establishing new schools, so that the conference might go before the State with a single issue and ask a charter change, leaving out all threats. Especially he did not want to admit that they were not "our" colleges until the Court of Appeals has said so, and not prejudice the case by unwise resolutions.

President Blackwell Speaks.
President Blackwell, of Randolph-Macon College, at Ashland, responded. He said the board had merely stated a fact when it reported to the Carnegie Foundation that there was no denominational test; that the fact had been in the college catalogue for seventeen years before the establishment of the Carnegie Foundation. He quoted Charles E. Hughes, now of the

Supreme Court, on the Brown University case, to the effect that amendments to its charter, if enacted, "must be of doubtful validity." He deprecated the perpetuation of a strife that could do no good, and asserted that the assessment from Methodist churches for the college did not cover the annual cost of free tuition for students and children of ministers. The Rowe substitute was rejected, and the conference took a recess for dinner. Immediately after the recess the Cannon resolutions were taken up serially, and No. 1 was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Maxey Offers Substitute.
Rev. R. M. Maxey and others offered a substitute for No. 2, cutting out the unit as to time, and merely requesting the college board to "take such speedy action in relation to the requirements of the General Conference as in the judgment of the board is consistent with the best interests of the college."

Mr. Maxey spoke vigorously against adopting a policy of seeming to coerce or drive the board.
"I call on the conference to witness that we have told the trustees that they have no choice at all, but must do as we say," he asserted.
"You can call on me to witness to that," said Dr. Cannon.

The pen that wrote those resolutions published the sentiment that the trustees should obey or resign," replied Mr. Maxey, amid calls from the house of "That's so." Mr. Maxey continued to argue that the whole matter had but stirred up contention, broken friendships, and torn the conference apart, and destroyed brotherly feeling.

Danger With Conference, Says Kelly.
Rev. G. C. Kelly, formerly pastor of Broad Street Church, in this city, said that the system had operated well for eighty years, and that to get a doubtful full of law the conference was now conducting the whole spirit of the conduct of the institutions.
"Is this conference going to cut the knot and let the colleges drift?" he asked. "The danger is not in the trustees, but in the conference itself. They are ours by eighty years of history, and never were they more ours than they are to-day. Now you propose to let an outside court come in and pass on a technically, and perhaps decide that we have no moral right to our own institutions. Are you? You have merely put the college outside your door for some other interest to come along and absorb it. It will prosper independently, and stand forever as a monument to the cause of the Virginia Conference, which threw it off."

"Virginia Methodism has not reached Catholicism, to teach that the church is a state rather than the state, or that a church board must turn over property to the state, or no charter, or no resolution of a conference, general or annual."

Wants Editor Cannon to Keep Quiet.
"The board of trustees are faithful men, and tell us they will be faithful to Methodism, even though the conference divorces them. They have been hammered on. 'Cannonaded' for years. You went to the General Conference and got a 'big stick' resolution to knock them down with."

"If the preachers will quit talking about this quarrelable and talk confidence in the trustees, and the official organ of the conference, with its able editor, will drop into a golden silence, we will have the case before the summer when the editor was in Europe, all of this will clear away. (Prolonged applause.) The college will go on victoriously. The institutions are never more prosperous than they are to-day. In five years we will wonder what has happened. In a report."

Dr. Cannon replied calmly that Dr. Kelly had given him an amount of influence and power that he did not claim to have.

"Boss of Conference."
"I thank him," said Dr. Cannon, "for putting it in a more definite form. He did the president and members of the board of trustees of Randolph-Macon before the General Conference committee, where the statement was made that the Virginia Conference had a boss—a Matt Quay. I said I considered it an insult to the Virginia Conference that it should be called a set of puppets, who would dance at the word of any man. (Applause.) I have tried to stand for the educational interests of the church as I have seen them. The General Conference did not act because I brought forward the papers. I was not present when the report was adopted, but I did write the report as secretary of the committee. I regret to see this effort to drag personalities into this debate."

"I don't think you have any bitterness," replied Mr. Maxey. "I think you come as near sitting on a block of ice as any man I ever saw."

Dr. Cannon denied that the conference had attempted to dictate to the trustees.

Board Should Resign, Says Cannon.
"But if the members of the board are our representatives," said Dr. Cannon, "and if in that capacity they cannot conscientiously do what we think they ought to do, then they should resign. If these institutions do not make an effort to comply with the action of the General Conference, then they are not Methodist schools, and have no right to especially solicit support and patronage of Methodists."

Bishop Wilson "harshly ruled out" of report was added during debate between Dr. Cannon and Dr. Kelly, in

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